Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[1]] $\underline{7}$, further comprising:

normalizing the difference in order to obtain an image that is reflectance-neutral and which represents variations in gradient, that is, a derivative of the height function of the surface.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the difference is normalized by division by a sum $(I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y))$ of the recorded intensities of the surface.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the sum $(I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y))$ of the recorded intensities over the surface is used to obtain an essentially topographically neutral reflectance image of the surface.

5. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[1]] 7, further comprising:

recording the intensity of the first image with light incident from a first direction; and

recording the intensity of the second image with light incident from a second direction that is opposite to the reflection angle of the first direction.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Currently Amended) ~~The method according to claim 6, further comprising~~

A method for determining a surface illuminated by incident light by recording the intensity ($I_1(x,y)$) in light reflected from the surface in a first image thereof and by recording the intensity ($I_1(x,y)$) in light reflected from the surface in a second image thereof, taken with another angle of illumination and complementary to the first image, comprising:

recording the intensity of only diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images;

determining the difference between the recorded intensities of diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images in order to obtain a representation that emphasizes variations in gradient of the surface;

calculating the derivative of the area by

$$f'_x(x,y) \approx \frac{1}{\tan\gamma} \cdot \frac{I_1(x,y) - I_2(x,y)}{I_1(x,y) - I_2(x,y)}$$

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where γ is the angle of incidence of the light; and

Fourier transformation of the derivative and multiplication thereof by a Wiener filter in order to suppress noise in the recorded intensities.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7, further comprising:

integrating the derivative in order to obtain the height function of the surface.

9. (Currently Amended) ~~The method according to claim 1, further comprising:~~

A method for determining a surface illuminated by incident light by recording the intensity $(I_1(x,y))$ in light reflected from the surface in a first image thereof and by recording the intensity $(I_1(x,y))$ in light reflected from the surface in a second image thereof, taken with another angle of illumination and complementary to the first image, comprising:

recording the intensity of only diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images;

determining the difference between the recorded intensities of diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images in order to obtain a representation that emphasizes variations in gradient of the surface; and

polarizing the incident light and thereto crosswise polarization of the reflected light in order to eliminate reflections in the surface and obtain the ~~said~~ diffusely reflected light.

10. (Currently Amended) ~~The method according to claim 1,~~

A method for determining a surface illuminated by incident light by recording the intensity ($I_1(x,y)$) in light reflected from the surface in a first image thereof and by recording the intensity ($I_1(x,y)$) in light reflected from the surface in a second image thereof, taken with another angle of illumination and complementary to the first image, comprising:

recording the intensity of only diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images, wherein the first image is recorded with light in a first wavelength region and that the second image is recorded with light in a second wavelength region, distinct from the first wavelength region; and

determining the difference between the recorded intensities of diffusely reflected light over the surface in the first and second images in order to obtain a representation that emphasizes variations in gradient of the surface.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the first image is recorded by illumination with light of a first frequency and that the second image is recorded by illumination with light of a second frequency that deviates from the first frequency.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, further comprising:

recording the first and the second images simultaneously.

13. (Currently Amended) Use of the method according to claim [[1]] 7 for determining the topography of a paper surface.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, further comprising:

recording the first and the second images simultaneously.

16. (New) The method according to claim 9, further comprising:

normalizing the difference in order to obtain an image that is reflectance-neutral and which represents variations in gradient, that is, a derivative of the height function of the surface.

17. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the difference is normalized by division by a sum $(I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y))$ of the recorded intensities of the surface.

18. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the sum $(I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y))$ of the recorded intensities over the surface is used to obtain an essentially topographically neutral reflectance image of the surface.

19. (New) The method according to claim 9, further comprising:

recording the intensity of the first image with light incident from a first direction; and

recording the intensity of the second image with light incident from a second direction that is opposite to the reflection angle of the first direction.

20. (New) Use of the method according to claim 9 for determining the topography of a paper surface.

21. (New) The method according to claim 10, further comprising:

normalizing the difference in order to obtain an image that is reflectance-neutral and which represents variations in gradient, that is, a derivative of the height function of the surface.

22. (New) The method according to claim 21, wherein the difference is normalized by division by a sum $(I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y))$ of the recorded intensities of the surface.

23. (New) The method according to claim 22, wherein the sum $(I_1(x,y)+I_2(x,y))$ of the recorded intensities over the surface is used to obtain an essentially topographically neutral reflectance image of the surface.

24. (New) The method according to claim 10, further comprising:

recording the intensity of the first image with light incident from a first direction; and

recording the intensity of the second image with light incident from a second direction that is opposite to the reflection angle of the first direction.

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25. (New) Use of the method according to claim 10 for determining the topography of a paper surface.